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MEAT FOODS SCARCE.

Live Stock Food Animals Many Millions
Short of Needed Supply.

Government statistics show some alarming conditions connected with the meat supply in this country and the conditions in Europe and the near East countries is still worse.

We have increased our food supply marvelously the past year in all ways except wheat and meat. While every indication points to a heavy increase in the wheat crop for 1918, it is impossible to overcome our meat shortage in one or even several years. For that reason the farmers who devote their greatest energy to the production of meat are sure of a splendid price. Here are some startling figures furnished by the government:

We have 15,000,000 less sheep than we had 14 years ago and wool is bringing the highest price ever known.

We have 8,500,000 less head of beef cattle than we had seven years ago.

The decline in the number of hogs in the past twelve months has been 5,400,000.

In the warring countries abroad conditions are much worse; the supply of meat animals has been reduced to close to half the normal supply, and war conditions are sure to reduce them much lower.

POPULATION OF CITIES INCREASE.

In 1880 less than 30 per cent of the population of this country lived in cities. In 1910 over 53 per cent lived in cities. The increase in city population between 1900 and 1910 was 12,000,000, while the increase in the country was a little over four millions. There is no reason to think that conditions along that line are much changed now.

From any angle you take it, the outlook for the farmer was never as promising as at this time, and those who bend their energies to the production of livestock are safely assured of good prices for several years to come, regardless of war conditions.

Since our crop of grains is more than 1,000,000,000 bushels more than last year, and the largest ever grown, there should be considerable increase in hogs within the next twelve months. Mr. Hoover has assured the farmers that he will do all possible to keep up the price of hogs, at least to such a point as will make hog raising profitable. For that reason, coupled with the great demand for fats, no farmer should hesitate to raise all the hogs possible.

BIG LAND DEAL.

Over 4,000 Acres Sold Near Mayland
and Resold by Purchasers.

A deed was filed for record Saturday which involved 4,080 acres of land lying near Mayland. The purchasers are shown in the deed to be Geo. R. Gillispie and C. F. Sharp. The consideration in the purchase is \$32,640. The land was purchased from the Missouri Land and Coal Company.

ANOTHER DEED.

A second deed was filed for registration that shows that the above lands were sold to the Campbell Junction Coal and Land Company and the consideration is \$36,720. There are 12 tracts embraced in the deed.

It is known that valuable veins of coal have been opened a few miles from Mayland and it is stated that a railroad will be built to the openings and the coal put on the market. Just how soon the work will commence we have not been able to learn.

COX VALLEY MINE.

Some parties have been pumping out the Cox Valley mine, a few miles north of Grassy Cove and the inference is that a line or road will be built there and that property developed at an early date.

It is known that there is a vein of good coal of more than four feet. Messrs. Gillispie and Sharp are behind that development and one of them stated to the Chronicle editor Saturday that they had purchased 19,000 acres of coal and timber land extending from the Lantana coal field to Cox Valley. He did not state to what extent the property would be developed, but did signify that the Cox Valley opening would be thoroughly investigated.

In view of the numerous developments that are being set on foot in different parts of the county, it would seem that this section is soon to come strongly before the public as a coal producing center of considerable magnitude.

WAS PRISONER IN A CROCK

Boy's Plight Analogous to That of
Many Whose Heads Are Stuck
Fast in Worries.

An earthenware crock which a boy, playing policeman, had put on his head as a helmet, slipped down and stuck fast. The boy made a record resignation from the police force, and his muffled howls attracted prompt attention.

His alarmed mother tugged at the crock until the boy's face was sorely bruised; then excited neighbors took turns until his neck was painfully twisted.

Meanwhile the howling boy was suffering terrifying visions of lifelong imprisonment, as secure as in a dungeon, and of his head from year to year growing larger and tighter in the crock. The poor boy's trouble shut him in from all the rest of the world with an ingrowing imagination. But that is only what anyone's trouble of any sort is apt to do for one, observes the Christian Herald.

The mother, the father, who had been sent for, and a half hundred neighbors, who had invited themselves under the delusion that curiosity is sympathy, finally settled down to solemn conclave and decided that, since the crock had slipped on it must be possible for it to be slipped off again, but that only a skillful surgeon could perform the delicate operation.

A delegation was on its way with the boy to a surgeon's office, when a resourceful motorman, seeing the situation, smashed the crock with his controller handle.

Thus, by the simplest of processes, the boy's trouble was suddenly ended. And it is by equally simple and direct processes that most of the troubles of most of us may be ended.

With our heads stuck fast in worries, we rack our brains over a thousand roundabout ways of attaining them off—and the harder we tug at them the more they hurt—but we overlook the simple expedient of smashing the crock.

Like the lad, we see terrifying visions of the future; we suffer our feelings to be cruelly lacerated and our bodies to be twisted and torn in mental anguish and despair; we run here and there for sympathy and advice and help; and it does not occur to us how easy it is just to break the crock.

Most of the crocks that seem to slip down over our heads are merely imaginary, anyway. They require no street car controller handles to smash them. All they call for is a mental controller handle.

Did it ever occur to you that most of our troubles come, as this lad's did, through trying to appear what we aren't?

Soap.

Soap is excellent as a means of getting the face clean or correcting coarse language in the young, but it has its drawbacks. It cannot always be depended upon. A cake of soap that has been in the family long enough to seem tame and harmless will sometimes run amuck in the bathroom and lead one to the brink of nervous breakdown. Starting from a given point a cake of soap, if slightly provoked, will dash about, leaping from place to place in wild flight till the pursuer swoons in exhaustion. The cake of soap peeks out from a safe place under the tub to snicker maliciously. If you recover and have the spirit to resume the chase you will have a gay time in bagging the soap, even though you have it cornered. The soap is clever. It will not make a move till you have seized it, and then it will slip a few inches away. After several of your grabs the soap will estimate neatly with a quick eye just the length of your arm and then it will settle down a few inches beyond your reach. In this case your only move is to get a long stick and have the soap out with a few sweeps. If you are only human you will probably beat it to death with any blunt instrument at hand. And then go and get another piece of soap.—Illinois State Register.

Looked Easy.

"I once caught a glimpse of a celebrated author at work on a novel."

"Did he seem to be laboring very hard?"

"No. His secretary was doing all the work. The celebrated author was standing by a window and gazing dreamily into the street while he dictated a few terse paragraphs."

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY TO BE HELD MAR. 9

Majority of Committee Present in Person and by Proxy. Harmony Prevailed and Way Is Open for Prospective Candidates

Saturday at one o'clock the county republican executive committee met and called a primary election for March 9, 1918, to select candidates for the several county officers. In person and by proxy there were thirteen of the twenty-four members of the committee present.

Chairman A. L. Garrison called the meeting to order in the office of County Clerk W. D. Hedgecoth and the secretary, S. C. Bishop, was directed to call the roll of membership. Following are the names of those responding in person and by proxy: A. L. Garrison, chairman; S. C. Bishop, secretary; Sampson DeRossett in person and by proxy for J. A. Hale, B. L. Garrison and J. S. Wyatt; Jere Morrow, C. H. Sells, F. L. Hamby, W. F. Meyers, Sam Nelson, M. S. Bristow and A. L. Potter.

Jere Morrow made a motion, which was seconded by C. H. Sells, that candidates be chosen by primary election. The motion prevailed unanimously.

Jere Morrow then made a motion, which was seconded by C. H. Sells, that the primary election be held the first Saturday in February, 1918. On the roll being called the motion lost 7 to 6, owing to Sampson DeRossett casting the deciding vote. It was then moved by Sampson DeRossett that the primary election be held Saturday, March 9, 1918, which motion prevailed without opposition.

The question of rules governing the primary was taken up and the rules used in the primary election of 1915, with certain alterations, were adopted section by section and afterward adopted as a whole.

Sherman N. Smith favored allowing soldiers and such persons as might be unable to be present at the polls to vote by enclosing their ballot in an envelope with their name written on the back, that envelope enclosed in another envelope, which should be mailed or delivered, sealed to the county chairman, A. L. Garrison, and by him opened in the presence of the judges of election at the Crossville precinct and the eligibility of the voter passed upon before the ballot was deposited in the ballot box. After some discussion the idea was discarded because several members of the committee felt that such a course was open to difficulties that might lead to trouble within the party and the general feeling was that every effort possible should be made to maintain the present harmonious conditions.

After the adoption of the rules the committee adjourned. Following are the rules adopted:

PRIMARY RULES.

1. The polls shall be opened at all the voting precincts in the county at 9 a. m. and shall close at 4 p. m.
2. All known republicans who would be entitled to vote in the August, 1918, election, shall be entitled to vote in said primary; provided, the person thus offering to vote shall pledge himself to support the nominee of said primary; and provided, further, that the right to challenge the vote of any person under these rules shall be given to any republican who is entitled to vote, but when said challenge is made, the judges shall at once hear complaints and determine whether or not said voter is entitled to vote in said primary.
3. That all persons desiring to become candidates for any office under these rules shall signify their intention by notifying the Chairman or Secretary of the Executive Committee in writing at least ten days before the date of said primary, and paying the entrance fee hereinafter provided for.
4. The expenses for holding the pri-

mary shall be estimated and made up ten days before March 9, 1918, and shall be paid by the candidates equally, and any candidate failing or refusing to pay his part of the expenses on or before the date fixed herein, shall be barred from entering said primary as a candidate under these rules. Said expenses to be estimated and made up by the Chairman and Secretary of the executive committee.

5. The returns of said primary shall be forwarded or sent to the Chairman, A. L. Garrison, or secretary, S. C. Bishop, as soon as possible after the said primary, but in any event they must be sent in so as to reach said Chairman or Secretary by noon of March 16, 1918.

6. The sub-committee, composed of M. S. Bristow, S. C. Bishop, Sam Nelson, Jere Morrow and A. L. Garrison, shall meet at noon on March 16, 1918, and canvass said returns and declare the nominees, and any candidate in said primary may be present in person or by a representative to witness the canvass. The person receiving the highest number of votes for any office shall be declared the nominee. A majority of the sub-committee shall constitute a quorum.

7. Any candidate desiring to contest the nomination of his opponent shall signify his intentions by notifying the Chairman of the Executive Committee in writing within ten days after the sub-committee has canvassed the returns, and setting forth specific grounds upon which he intends to contest said nomination. Such notice is filed with the chairman, it shall be his duty to call the entire executive committee within ten days after the filing of such notice.

8. Each candidate in said primary shall be given an equal division of the officers to hold said election in so far as it is possible to do so. Said officers to hold said election shall be appointed by the Chairman and Secretary of the executive committee from a list of voters to be submitted by the candidates, but in case the candidates fail to furnish said list, then said Chairman and Secretary shall appoint said officers to hold said election independent of said list. Said officers are to be appointed at least twenty days before said primary and are to be published in the Crossville Chronicle at least twice before said primary.

POTATO PRICES

Market quotations November 19.

All shipping points quote white potatoes by the 100 pounds and these quotations are on that basis:

Atlanta—\$2.50—\$2.75.
Grand Rapids—\$1.88—\$1.98.
Presque Isle, Maine—\$1.97—\$2.12.
Greeley, Colo.—\$1.40—\$1.50.
Memphis—\$2.30—\$2.50.
Idaho Falls, Idaho—\$1.00—\$1.30.
New York City—\$2.35—\$2.65.
Birmingham, Ala.—2.40—\$2.60.
Jacksonville, Fla.—\$1.70—\$1.80.

FUEL ADMINISTRATION.

G. W. Cline, Fuel Administrator for Cumberland County, called a meeting in his office Friday night. A board composed of the following gentlemen was formed: F. J. Upham, A. L. Garrison, M. F. Reed, Andy Elmore, A. J. McGuire and K. L. Billbre. A. L. Garrison was made secretary after which the local fuel situation was taken under consideration. Active steps were taken to get our people to make every effort possible to use wood for fuel instead of coal.

Conservation of coal is demanded by the nation, as there is an enormous shortage in this country. No individual is allowed more than two tons of coal at one time, and before delivery he must make an affidavit stating that he has on hand less than two tons.

If you want pencils, fountain pens, pen points, ink wells, library paste, or paper fasteners come to the Chronicle office for them.

MIDDLE TENN. FARM NEWS

Prepared Exclusively for the Chronicle by
Division of Extension, College of
Agriculture, University of Tennessee
Knoxville.

It is a question whether or not White Leghorns are more profitable than some other breeds of chickens. The Leghorns are smaller than the American breeds and produce eggs on less feed, but the carcasses, when finally disposed of as market poultry, bring less than 60 per cent of the price obtained for the larger birds. The broilers and fryers do not make as good market poultry as those from the American breeds. The commercial egg farms use the Leghorns to a great extent while farmers and suburbanites usually prefer the larger breeds.

MEATS AND FATS.

Among the obligations now laid on farmers none is more pressing than that to increase the supply of fats and meats. Grain supply abroad is merely a matter of shipping. If the ocean were freed of menace we could not supply the required quantity of fats and meats. It means breeding and feeding. Only the persistence and skill of farm breeders of meat stocks will feed the starving world in an adequate manner. It cannot come in a day, in a year, but widespread, determined effort must be made.

Many Tennessee breeders will show their stock at the International and all who attend will return with greater knowledge of the business.

FEEDING CORN TO CATTLE.

Tennessee this year has a little soft corn on some farms. Ordinarily the state does not have a sufficient quantity of soft corn to make the matter of feeding it of any considerable importance, but in the corn belt states where soft corn is plentiful numerous experiments have been conducted. In one instance the feeding to steers of soft corn, containing 35 per cent of moisture, was found to be more economical than the feeding of mature corn. Coburn states that soft corn is considered excellent for swine, and especially for young pigs, as it contains less starch than mature corn. Old corn should be used for finishing.

Corn may be fed at any time during the day, but the usual practice is to feed at morning and at night when silage and other materials are fed, thus saving an extra trip to the feeding barn each day.

With the margin that now exists between the feeder and fat cattle a profit is insured from feeding this winter.

WEATHER REPORT.

For the week beginning Sunday, November 25, 1917: Fair Sunday; rain or snow Monday night or Tuesday, with slowly rising temperatures. Generally fair thereafter, with nearly normal temperatures.

CONGRESSMAN HULL MARRIED.

Hon. Cordell Hull, congressman from this Fourth district, was married Saturday to Miss Rose F. Whirnet, of Stanton, Va.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

To the Democrats of Cumberland County:

The Democrats of Cumberland county are hereby called to meet in mass convention at the court house at 1 o'clock p. m. on Monday, December 3, 1917, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Democratic Judicial Convention, which meets in Nashville, on December 12, 1917, and to transact such other matters pertaining thereto as the convention may see fit.

By order of the County Democratic Executive Committee.
This November 20, 1917.

Volner Hamby, Chairman.